

with numerous irregular transverse folds and a distinct longitudinal groove on ventral surface. Anterior extremity 2-5 mm. broad; head completely invaginated. Posterior extremity 2 mm. broad, with shallow median slit. Extracted from an abscess on the thigh of a Masai in British Central Africa.

SCHISTOSOMUM MANSONI Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 16 (March 26).

*Habitat.* Blood-vessels of Man.

In the Congo Free State, in other parts of Africa, and in the West Indies there is a form of Bilharziasis clinically and pathologically similar to the Asiatic form caused by *Schistosomum japonicum*, and unlike the classic East African form due to *S. hæmatobium*. The eggs of the species which causes this peculiar form are never found in the urine, but seem to be eliminated through the intestine only. They differ from those of *S. hæmatobium* in having a broad lateral spine totally different in size, shape, and position from the small, straight, terminal spine which characterises the ova of *S. hæmatobium*. Hitherto, the laterally spined ova, usually observed in Egypt in cases of mixed infection, have been looked upon as having been distorted while passing through the rectal mucosa. Sir Patrick Manson suggested several years ago, that the laterally spined ova found in the feces of patients, and never in the urine, might represent a new species. In appreciation of this, one of his many genial intuitions, the new species is dedicated to him.

2. Descriptions of five New Species of Hæmogregarines from Snakes. By L. W. SAMBON, M.D., F.Z.S., and C. G. SELIGMANN, M.D., F.Z.S.\*

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HÆMOGREGARINA POCOCCI Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 16 (March 26).

*Habitat.* Erythrocytes of Indian Python, *Python molurus* L.

Club-shaped, 14-16  $\mu$  long. Anterior extremity rounded, 3-15  $\mu$  broad. Posterior extremity attenuated and recurved. Cytoplasm more or less granular. Nucleus median or nearer posterior extremity, large, oval, and with coarse, deeply staining chromatin granules. Parasite lies parallel or obliquely to long axis of host-cell, of which it occupies about two-thirds, without causing much alteration beyond displacement of nucleus.

\* [The complete account of the new species described in this communication appears here; but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' the species are distinguished by the name being underlined.—EDITOR.]

HÆMOGREGARINA SHATTOCKI Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 17 (March 26).

*Habitat.* Erythrocytes of Diamond Snake, *Python spilotes* (Lacép.).

Club-shaped. Some forms more slender, 14–15  $\mu$  long and 2  $\mu$  broad, with both extremities rounded and differing only slightly in thickness. Other forms more bulky, somewhat similar to those of *Python molurus*, but larger, 22  $\mu$  by 4  $\mu$ . Nucleus median and very large, 9  $\mu$  by 4  $\mu$ . Host-cell sometimes slightly distorted, nucleus pushed to the periphery.

HÆMOGREGARINA REFRINGENS Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 17 (March 26).

*Habitat.* Erythrocytes of Hoary Snake, *Pseudaspis cana* L.

Crescentic, bean-shaped, and discoidal forms occur. The slender crescentic forms have a long, oval, and more or less central nucleus. The bean-shaped forms measure 10–12  $\mu$  in length by 5–6  $\mu$  in width; they have a wide central nucleus, and their cytoplasm is literally crammed with rounded, highly refractive granules. Host-cell unaltered beyond occasional displacement of nucleus.

HÆMOGREGARINA MANSONI Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 17 (March 26).

*Habitat.* Erythrocytes of Testaceous Snake, *Zamenis flagelliformis* L.

Oval or bean-shaped cyst 12–13  $\mu$  long by 5–6  $\mu$  broad, enclosing club-shaped parasite doubled up in the form of a letter **U** with both branches of equal length and closely applied. Nucleus median and situated near bend at one pole of cyst. Chromatin arranged in transverse parallel lines or in concentric circles. A characteristic feature is the almost constant presence of two large chromatoid granules usually placed one on each side of nucleus. Host-cell unaltered, nucleus slightly displaced.

HÆMOGREGARINA RAREFACIENS Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 17 (March 26).

*Habitat.* Erythrocytes and leucocytes of Couper's Snake, *Coluber corais* var. *couperi* Holbr.

1. Slender, elongate, cylindrical forms 14  $\mu$  long by 1.5  $\mu$  broad, sometimes presenting a refringent granule or vacuole at each extremity. Host-cell apparently unaltered or only slightly hypertrophied.

2. Large bean-shaped forms 12–13  $\mu$  long by 4–5  $\mu$  broad, with cytoplasm more or less granular and occasionally vacuolated. Nucleus small, round, median, with fine chromatin grains. The host-cells containing this form measure about four times the normal size, and are entirely dehaemoglobinized and greatly attenuated. Their nucleus is hypertrophied. Sometimes two or even three parasites may be found in the same host-cell.